FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO. 125.

"I PRAY FOR YOU."

The future may be dreary,
And bring me toil and pain;
My heart may oft be weary,
My cup no sweet sustain,
But when the darkest hours appear
My heart will turn to thee,
And cast away its doubts and fear,
For you will pray for me!

The friends I love may leave me,
Be called away by death;
Or even may deceive me—
Prove false as fleeting breath;
But you will never wound my heart,
Never prove untrue,
For ever to my memory start
The words, "I pray for you."

My life may have its pleasures,
Its bright and happy hours,
When earth bring her treasures
And strew my path with flowers;
But nothing can such joy afford
As once my spirit knew,
When sitting by your side I heard
Those words, "I pray for you."

When on life's stormy ocean
The billows round me rise,
In fierce and wild commotion,
And hope of succor flies,
My heart with all its thoughts extend
Across that raging sea,
Until they cling around the friend
Who said, "I pray for thee."

Oh, may those prayers attend me
Through every scene of life!
From evil to defend me—
To be my shield in strife.
And when the life-long fight is o'er,
Th' imprisoned spirit free,
Upon that bright, celestial shore
May you still pray for me.

[Published by Request.]

The Importance of Popular Education.

SECOND BEST PRIZE ESSAY DELIVERED AT THE STATE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL BY A. A. SMITH, OF GOLDSBORO.

Popular education—the education of the people—has an importance that cannot be easily conceived of or estimated.

In a country like this, where every man is a Sovereign and wears a crown, there is a demand for popular education that can exist under no other form of government.

In any part of the world, and under any form of government, the masses ought to be educated so far, at least, as will conduce to a proper and intelligent discharge of the ordinary duties of citizenship, as well as other important duties whose proper performance is inconsistent with groveling ignorance; but in any government whose fundamental principles are not slavery, the masses must be educated, or there will be a reign of anarchy.

An abject want of education fits a people for no higher sphere, than that of slavery, and it seems that any nation that wants to clothe its citizens in all the dignity of freemen, will not fail to devise some plan, of popular education. Without popular education there can be no national education or national character that is worthy of the name; but there may be a deplorable want of both.

It may be a question whether the existence of popular vices or a want of popular education is most clearly shown by our criminal statistics. This, I say, seems a fair question.

The tendency of popular training is not sufficiently strong and outspoken against popular and universal crimes and vices.

As there is pure or impure individual thought, so there may be pure or impure popular thought, and as pure or impure thought governs the individual and colors his actions, so may it control and color the life and character of a nation.

Why, are some countries Catholic and some Protestants.

Why, plainly because some have been trained by Protestants and some by the Priests of Rome.

Like priest, like people.

We can see the importance of individual education. We should be as quick to see the importance of popular education, for the individual is the unit of society, and no safe and enlightened society can be formed of individuals that are crude, ignorant, barbarous, or ungodly.

Among all nations and in all ages of the world, ignorance has not only debarred mankind from many exquisite and sublime enjoyments, but has created innumerable unfounded alarms, which greatly increase the sum of human misery.

A sound whole can never be formed of unsound parts, and there will be more or less vice and rottenness in all governments till rulers and lawmakers, laying aside their narrow sectarian prejudices, see to it that the masses are trained in every good principle that is possible under systems of public education.

If the individual should be taught to shun vice, so should any number of individuals be taught.

If we should have universal suffrage let us have universal education.

If it is right to teach individuals to reverence, fear and obey the God of heaven, so should any number of individuals be taught.

What is good for one man or woman is good for every other man or woman.

We are told that ignorance of the law excuses no man. Then let the people be provided for, at public expense, with the means of acquainting themselves with the simple first principles of law at least.

It would not do, perhaps, to excuse men on account of their ignorance of the law, for in that case hundreds would remain in voluntary ignorance that they might be criminals with impunity; but the State should give every citizen the means of knowing every duty imposed. One writer expresses our view of education very forcibly in these words; education is the full development of our *whole* nature; our power to think, to will, to reason, to govern ourselves and to influence others.

Then these facts being true, if popular education is not looked after, there is criminality in those legislators, lawmakers and rulers who perform no nobler functions than to frame and execute penal laws.

Let education be dealt with as a universal right from God, and let no man and no authority dare to circumscribe its limits.

When law fails to educate her subjects on her demands, she weakens and destroys the force of her own edicts, and lowers her dignity to the level of the dust for man to walk upon.

Popular education of the right kind follows out the christian idea and makes the people a law unto themselves.

Now the question is, how shall popular education become universal? One great thinker has said that he knows no way but the school house and schoolmaster.

Good government does not consist in laws that are intricate in character and almost innumerable, but in a people that is capable of self-government—a people whose education teaches at one and the same time both how to interpret and how to obey the law—a people so taught that it loves law for its own sake, sees no terror in it, and honors it without an effort. This is good government, and herein appears the importance of popular education.

ECHO.

To the Sons and Daughters of North Carolina.

At the Annual Meeting of the Confederate Home Association held May 20th, 1885, it was determined to make one more effort to raise, in the State, the amount required to erect a suitable home for our indigent soldiers, before asking aid of strangers.

The success of this movement will depend on local organizations, through which we hope to collect at least fifty cents from each white voter in the State, and the same from his mother, wife, sister or daughter. In every community there still must be willing hearts enough who will undertake this labor of love and patriotic duty. We therefore, in the name of everything dear to us as North Carolinians, appeal to them to meet, organize, and go to work at once, by asking everybody for something and accepting everything offered, be it but five cents.

We appeal to the editors of the State to head a column "Contributions in aid of a North Carolina Soldiers Home," and to publish weekly all contributions made in their respective communities. This would materially stimulate local organizations and contributions, and be an additional proof of the willingness of "The Press of the State" to promote any movement calculated to elevate North Carolina.

We appeal to our ministers to give full notice and to have special contributions taken up for this work.

The head of colleges, seminaries and schools are requested to ask their pupils to aid us with contributions. We are confident such requests would receive a cheerful and generous response, for the young are always liberal towards needy and pleading old age.

The necessity of a home for the indigent survivors of "The North Carolina Troops," must be apparent to all who can appreciate the noble spirit which impelled these bent old men to brave the dangers of war and win glories sufficient which, if transposed into gems of worthy brilliancy, would encircle our State and create for it a perpetual day more superbly bright than those which came to us in summer's happiest time. True as are these inspiring facts, many of our old soldiers have been allowed to die in poor houses and many are still forced to resort to these abodes of woe. Is this right or just? Do you believe these heroes would have done so much to make North Carolina's war record so grand if they had known their State would desert them in their years of feebleness and want.

Alas! they never doubted their State, but, inspired by that love which shines in matchless splendor when devoted to a country's cause, they marched ever forward until the flag they were commanded to defend and follow was furled forever.

Will you give and gather the paltry pittances we need and must have to make our object a success? or will you decline, and thereby force the historian to draw around you claims for magnanimity, generosity and charity the dark and dreadful lines of palpable neglect and merciless ingratitude? Believing your answer will be such as North Carolinians should make when their needy and pleading defenders ask shelter, support and mental ease, we hopefully submit this important question and imperative duty for your consideration and action.

W. F. BEASLY,
President.

One man in Granville this year made $1,400 off of two acres of land, and scores of men rent their land at an average of $100 per acre, which seems almost incredible, but it is, nevertheless, true. They usually rent for a fourth, and their fourth averages $100 an acre. There is very little of this land on the market at any price. I asked a gentleman why it was that people in other counties, with the same soil, did not go into it. "Well," he said, "it does look strange. Now, your land in Cleveland is the same formation as ours—the same land—and you could grow the same gold leaf tobacco by proper attention. But you'll find it's hard to get them started. A few men will go into it, and the first year fail, as is always the case, and then they'll spread the news that you can't grow tobacco on the land, and the movement fails. That is the great trouble. People must stick to anything till they give it a fair trial to succeed, and this is doubly true of tobacco."—*Shelby Era.*

Transactions in State bonds during the past week on the New York market are reported as follows: $15,000 North Carolina 6s,1919, at 110½a111½; $5,000 do. 6s, Chatham railroad issue, at 4; $23,500 do, consol. 4s at 88.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

Sir Samuel Baker, now in India, writes home large letters about his hunting and talks about "bagging" five panthers and three tigers in a single day, when any one out hunting would be pretty sure to bag Baker.

California Millionaires.

Fair is credited with being the sharpest and most unscrupulous of all the bonanza millionaires. Old Uncle Billy O'Brien never had any capacity except for drinking whisky, and his chief service in his last years was to ornament the front of the bank, leaning against one of the big pillars and giving out false "pointers" in stocks to the credulous crowd who believed that he had inside information of rich strikes of ore. He died and his sole memorial is a huge granite and marble slab in the Catholic cemetery, for the erection of which he had the shrewdness to leave in his will a handsome sum. Flood is as square dealing as a man who manipulates mining stocks can be, and his word is said to be as good as his bond in any business transaction. Mackay is more popular here than Flood, and there is even more confidence in his integrity. Like Flood, he is very reticient and has a great disinclination to any notoriety, never appearing in the newspapers when he can avoid it. Personally he doesn't spend $2,500 a year upon himself, as he dresses very plainly in a slouch hat and an ordinary business suit, but it must take the revenues of a millionaire to meet the bills of his wife in Paris. Flood is also very simple in his own tastes, and is seldom seen at any place of amusement, but he has an expensive family and is building a brown stone palace on Nob Hill, which will cost $1,000,000 before it is completed and furnished.

The Nevada silver Senator keeps no establishment since his wife secured a divorce and $4,500,000 of the common property. Public opinion was against him at the time of the divorce suit of his wife and nothing has since changed it. She has lived quietly with her children in her handsome residence on Pine street, a few blocks beyond the railroad millionaire's palace. She goes into the best society and gives very handsome entertainments. The secret of success is not that she has education or culture, but that she is without any pretence and is a woman of much social tact and common sense. She has upon more than one occasion administered well deserved rebukes to some of the nouveaux riches who have made themselves offensive at her receptions. Her charities are many and unostentatious. About a year ago there were rumors of her approaching marriage to a journalist of this city, who was always a welcome guest at her receptions, but as their relations haven't changed in this is, perhaps the best refutation of the rumors. The Senator, meanwhile, has prepared a fine lot on the crest of Nob Hill ready for building, but no one can learn anything of his plans. Rumor last year was busy in coupling his name with that of Miss Annie Carpenter, the niece of Tom Fitch, of Arizona, the silver tongued orator, but if Fair has any matrimonial intentions he has kept them, with his good qualities, hid under a bushel.

The Wealth of our Mines.

Within the past few days several developments of a rich character have been made in the gold mines adjacent to this city, and mining is on what is generally described as a boom. Yesterday we mentioned the fact that a new and very rich vein has been struck at the Rudisill mine and this news is now supplemented by news of even a still brighter character from two other mines. The old Frazier mine, six miles from the city was recently purchased or leased by the present lessees of the Rudisill and they have been engaged in opening the old shaft and feeling for deeper veins. They have now opened up fifty feet of vein and have made a strike of surprisingly rich ore, of the character known as free ore. They have run a quantity of this ore through the mill and it has yielded $60 per ton. This is the richest free ore that has ever been found in this section. The outlook at the Frazier mine is reported as being excellent.

Mr. H. G. Hotchkiss, of Union county, yesterday paid the *Observer* office a visit and brought with him some rich specimens of gold ore. Mr. Hotchkiss' report of his experience at gold mining sounds like a golden fairy tale, yet it is true in all its details. On a piece of land which he recently purchased, located about six miles south of Monroe, he has discovered veins of gold ore. He bought the land for the purpose of prospecting for gold as it was known to contain some rich ores, but the veins which he discovered have never before been worked. Of the six veins three run side by side, sixteen feet apart, each vein being about six inches wide. The other three veins are sixteen feet distant from the three first mentioned and run within a few feet of each other. They are sixteen, fifteen and two inches wide, respectively.

From this gold field, Mr. Hotchkiss selected an assortment of ores that assayed $42 to the ton. He took the ores from along two of the veins, at a depth of two feet below surface ground, and carefully picked out the richer specimens, that the lot assayed was less than an average quality. Had the richer pieces of the ore been put in assay, the yield would have been greater. Mr. Hotchkiss evidently has a big thing in prospect, and will develop the veins as soon as he can complete his arrangements for mining. This is one of the most remarkable finds that has been known in this vicinity, and it has excited a good deal of interest among old miners. —*Charlotte Observer.*

One of the peculiar incidents growing out of the trial of Cluverius was the discovery that the French word *Claviers* has for one of its meanings "key chains." It will be remembered that the name Cluverius was invariably pronounced Claviers by the people from that section of country, and that the finding of the watch key was an important link in the chain of circumstantial evidence that led to his conviction.

Wonders of the Great Canon.

What words are to be used, unaided by pencil or brush, when one seeks to describe what the canon of the Colorado River really is? Its magnitude, its solemnity, the awful depth, the rushing waters, the towering cliffs, all speak to us, but we cannot speak of them. Man is dwarfed by nature, abashed by her grandeur, silenced by the exhibition of her powers. Imagine the scene. A yellow-hued stream, rushing like a gust of angered wind along a rock-strewn bed and between a line of darked-hued cliffs. Look upward a thousand feet, and rocks look angrily down; gaze up another thousand feet, another, and still another, and there are the same dark browed monsters glaring down upon you and upon the river. Look up again, and now gaze for 6,000 feet into the air toward the heavens, and you can still see rough-edged rocks, all outlined against the sky, over a mile in height away, throwing up pinnacles and towers, and domes and isolated peaks chipped and scarred, and dark, massive, and irregular. The light of day is dimmed, the place is full of loud, hoarse roars, the air is chilled, and the river, lashed into foaming fury, leaps madly along its course. Here are shadows that Rembrandt would have gloried in; here Dore might have copied nature and added to his fame. Here is the road to Dante's somber halls. One stands within the very bowels of the earth, with all light and brightness lost to view. He sees the work of ages, the result of a mighty power. The earth is cleft in twain; it is as though a mountain, tall and strong, had been halved by some shepard sword. Six thousand feet of stony depth! Six thousand feet beneath the light of day! There are no pleasant smiles of nature to be seen. No flowers grow, no shrubs appear, no birds are visible. Dark are the towering walls, and darker still the shadows, while the towers take on most uncouth shapes, and the river runs out of blackness to us and into darkness from us, a puny monster in comparison with its prison, a wayward child held in stern rebuke.

From the tops of the cliffs which from the Colorado's canon, the river winding at their base is like a stand of gold. But it needs strong nerve to look from the great height into the depths below. Drop a stone and the splash it would make upon striking the water could not be seen. Even the noise the river makes is not audible and the stream seems to flow noiselessly along its dark and rugged course. Turning from gazing into the canon, and looking about the country, the deep rent is seen stretching far away to the east and west, while in the distance are tall trees and and rocks, and bare brown hills. One question why the canon was made and how—whether worn by the river, or formed by volcanic action. But whatever the cause, it is a strange freak of nature, rivaling, with its grandeur, all other sights, inviting comparisons, but challenging competition. All other canons of the wild Southwest, where rivers delight to wind in darkened places, sink into insignificance when compared with this of the Rio Colorado.

PAID BY THE PRIVATE.—The Baltimore *Sun* revives the following story of Elias Howe, the inventor of sewing machines:

At the outbreak of the war, when he was a millionaire, he enlisted as a private to show his patriotism and independence. Money grew scarce, and his regiment, which was sent South, was left unpaid for three months. At the end of that time Howe, in his private's uniform one day entered the office of the quartermaster and asked when the soldiers of the regiment were to be paid.

"I don't know," replied the quarter-master.

"Well, how much is owed them?" blandly asked the private.

"What is that to you?" said the storekeeper, with a look of surprise.

"Oh nothing," said Howe, nonchalantly; "if you'll figure out the amount I'll give you my check for the whole business."

"Who are you?" gasped the quartermaster.

"Elias Howe, and my check is good for the pay of the entire army."

The quartermaster made out his bills, and Howe gave him his check for three month's pay for his regiment. The government afterward reimbursed him.

PENITETARY NOTES.—The *News and Observer* says, yesterday the board of directors was in session. The board passed the following resolution:

"Resolved. That E. R. Stamps and W. J. Hicks be appointed and authorized to contract with the Pittsboro railroad company for grading said railroad, with such convicts as may be available for that purpose."

There are now in the prison 265 convicts. Of these are 62 are white men, 7 white women; 180 colored men, 16 colored women.

Dr. H. B. Weaver, of Buncombe, was elected physician of the Spartanburg & Asheville railroad. There were requests for convicts, made by R. T. Gray, Esq., on behalf of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley railway, and by Hon. D. L. Schenck on the Western N. C. Railroad. Neither of these was considered yesterday.

KENTUCKY UNDERSTANDING.—Host (something of a musician, who is entertaining a Kentucky friend at dinner)—"Would you like a sonata before dinner, Colonel?"

The Colonel—Well, I don't mind. I had two on my way here, but I guess I can stand another."—*N. Y. Times.*

The man of bad character feels most keenly any remark that might be construed as a slander on his good name, in case he had one.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Virtue and a trade are the best portions for children.

PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS!

I OFFER FOR SALE A FULL LINE OF Plows and plow Castinge, consisting of

Whites 35, 50 and 48; N. Y. Plow Co. 35, 40, 50, 10, A6 and M6.

Boy Dixie and X Dixie, Atlas, Stonewall and White's Turning and Cotton Plow.

I call especial attention to the

BOY DIXIE PLOW

as a turning plow. At the price it is sold for, there is no plow to equal it.

If you want a plow that will do all the work necessary in cotton farming, buy

WHITE'S COMBINED PLOW

Call and see them. Will make prices to suit.

CHARLES HAIGH,
No. 18 and 20, Hay St.

Feb. 12. 105-tf

LUMBER!

SAW and PLANING MILLS.

With two GOOD MILLS, one of which has just started up on the southern division of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., in a splendid body of timber, I am now prepared to

PROMPTLY FILL ALL ORDERS

by those desiring to improve or build. Can make prices on work both rough and dressed.

No Payment Asked Until Satisfaction Is Given.

New stock now being delivered on my yard for the retail trade.

☞PLANING MILL in first-class order.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

June 11, 1885. 122-3m

NOTICE.

I WILL CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE Machinery business at the old stand, (Haigh's Store,) and will be ready to furnish Engines, Saw Mills, Cane Mills, Evaporators and Gins at the shortest notice. Old Gins having good frames, refitted in the very best style, with all the latest improvements at a nominal cost. In my absence, J. C. Haigh will answer all inquiries. Address

J. S. EVANS & CO.,
Lock Box 59, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 16, 1885. 114 3m

WOOL! WOOL!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE Agency for Gwyn & Chatham's Factory. Any Wool left with him for them will be promptly shipped, and any information as to preparation of Wool for shipment, will be cheerfully given. I also have a line of samples, which can be seen at my store. Send in your Wool and get your cloth and blankets back in time for the cold weather.

CHAS. HAIGH,
Hardware and Groceries,
No. 18 and 20, Hay St.

June 11, '85.—122 3m]

Bank Stock for Sale.

ON MONDAY JULY 13th at 12 o'clock, M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, I will offer for sale Five Shares of Stock in the Fayetteville National Bank.

Terms cash.

J. C. STEDMAN,
Executor of A. P. Hurt.

June 18, 1885. 123-3t

A. G. BAUER, Architect,

WITH the late Samuel Sloan, Plans, Elevation, Details, Bill of Quantities and Specifications drawn up on reasonable terms for public or private buildings of every description throughout the State. Correspondence solicited from parties desiring plain, classic or modern styled buildings.

Address Lock Box 368, Raleigh, N. C.

June 18, 1885. 123,4tpd

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Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS.

A full supply received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Jany 1, 1885. 99tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf

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(FOR PRIVATE LINES.)

Sold outright. No renting. Just the thing for use in mines or mining districts. Pat. Nov. 30, 1880. Late improvements. Send for descriptive circular.

D. W. TOWNSEND,
Genl. Agent for Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland Counties, Red Banks, N. C.

Jan 22 1886. 102-6m

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By P. M. HALE, Printer to the State.

Subscribe to your Home Paper and pay for it, and then remit $2 to pay for your

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the RALEIGH REGISTER. Each new subscriber, remitting $2 direct, is entitled to the REGISTER for one year and to

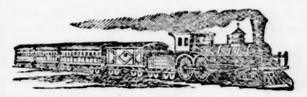
WEBSTER'S PRACTICAL DICTIONARY,

which, until August 1, 1885, is offered as a Premium.

Sample copies of the REGISTER mailed on application. Address.

RALEIGH REGISTER,
RALEIGH, N. C.

May 28, 1885. 120-tf



Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR CROSS Ties for the Wilson and Fayetteville Railroad of the following description. Ties to be (8½) eight and a half feet long, (9) nine inches wide, (7) seven inches thick. To show at least (7) seven inches heart upon each face, to be evenly and smoothly hewed, and squarely butted at each end.

Said Ties to be of Black Cypress. White Oak, Post Oak or Pine. If pine, to be hewed on all four sides. The other to have the bark taken off.

Ties to be delivered on said line of road at such points as may be agreed upon, and cross piled in piles of 50 ties, at intervals of 100 feet, or otherwise as may be agreed upon.

Ties, except Black Cypress, not to be cut before the 1st July 1885.

Address F. GARDNER,
Eng. W. & F. R. R.,
Care W. & W. R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C.

May 7, 1885. 117-tf

JAS. R. McNEILL & SON,

Undertakers and Cabinet Makers,

Furniture Upholstered and Varnished.

ALWAYS on hand a full stock of Wooden, White Glose and Metalic Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes all sizes and styles.

All orders filled promptly *night* or day.

☞Hearse furnished in town or country.

We are also prepared to furnish

TOMBSTONES and MONUMENTS,

in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. R. McNEILL & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 12, 1885. 109-tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
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Full and half-bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
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G. H. HAIGH.

Sunnyside Floral Nursery.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORders for Summer Bedding Plants. Extra fine Pansey's, Verbenas, Coleus, Heliotropes, Ageratums, Salvias, Geraniums, Lantanas, Acharanthus, Alibermanthereas, &c., &c. In bulbs we have for Summer planting, Dahlias, Tuberoses, Lilleum Auratum, Tigridas, Gladeolus, &c., and a first class collection of general greenhouse plants.

Orders filled in rotation.

Respectfully,
JAMES M. LAMB,
Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 30, 1885. 116-tf

SUMMER RESORT FOR INVALIDS AND PLEASURE SEEKERS!

COME OUT FROM THE REGIONS OF

MALARIA and be INVIGORATED

and rejuvenated by the inhalation of the

Pure Mountain Breezes

and the health restoring

Waters of Glen Alpine,

surrounded by the most *Picturespue and Magnificent Scenery* in the Southern States.

For terms, etc., address

WALTON, SMITH & WALTON,
Proprietors.

June 11th, 1885. 122-3m

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE JUST OPENED AT No. 41 Person Street, where I keep a full line of Groceries and all articles for family use. Give me a call.

W. O. LOCKAMY.

June 11, 1885. 122-4t

To the Public!

HAVING A GREAT ABUNDANCE OF

Fine Fruit and Vegetables,

I will keep my Market Wagon running morning and evening to accommodate all who would like to have them delivered fresh at their doors.

I will keep on hand crates ready for shipping for parties who may desire to send fruit to friends or for sale. Will have peaches ripening all through the season, and a great many fine, large cultivated Black-berries for wine, jellies, &c. Also fine Pears. Any one wishing selected Peaches can get them. Will be grateful for patronage.

Hobah Grove, N. C., two miles West of Fayetteville.

W. DRURY SMITH.

June 25th, 1885. 124-2t

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THE 59th SESSION OF THIS WELL ESTablished and prosperous School will begin on the 26th of August, 1885.

This institution combines the comforts of a home with first class educational advantages. Location healthful. Fare good. Faculty competent and faithful. Instruction thorough. Charges Moderate. For catalogue apply to

T. M. JONES, President.

June 25. 124-2mpd

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of Murchison & McKay is this day dissolved by mutual consent. I. A. Murchison is alone authorized to settle up the business of the firm.

I. A. MURCHISON.
W. E. McKAY.

Manchester, N. C., April 4. 1885. 124-2t

HOUSE FOR RENT.

I OFFER MY DWELLING ON GILLESPIE Street, with four rooms, with dining-room and kitchen attached. A pump of excellent water on the back piazz; a good garden-spot, stables, &c. Possession given at once.

June 4,'85.—121 W. J. McDONALD, JR.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALIfied as administrator upon the estate of John Small, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated on or before the 28th day of May, 1886.

Z. B. NEWTON, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-6t

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OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....JULY 2, 1885.

ABOUT IMMIGRATION.

We publish to-day a communication from Mr. Page in reply to that of Dr. John Beau de L'Herant, which appeared in the OBSERVER of the 18th ult. Of Dr. John Beau we know nothing, but we do know that he has been kindly received here, and every aid extended to him to further his plans, and we regret that any thing has occurred to create a wrong impression of our reception of strangers which his (Dr. Beau's) communication was likely to give, for it is not encouraging to those who wish to avail themselves of our invitation to come, and hinders the flow of immigration which our much abused State Agricultural Department has labored so zealously to encourage. There are no people more cordial in their greeting or more generous in their dispositions than North Carolinians, and her resources are more varied, rich in woods, timbers and minerals, with soil unsurpassed in variety, and a climate healthy and wholesome, it is natural that we should desire its development, and strive to induce men of energy and capital to come and help build her up. Nature has bestowed a lavish hand upon us, and all we need is capital. Of men of means, who come to be of us and with us, who take an interest in her improvement, she never asks their faith or politics, but gladly greets them, and willingly gives encouragement; but when thrittless adventurers and political schemers come, (among these we do not wish to class Dr. Beau, for we know nothing of his means or acquirements,) then it is no wonder that their reception is not of the heartiest—and it is from these that all false reports of being unwelcome, persecuted and despised are sent forth—an error sent on its way is hard to catch, and difficult to silence when overtaken; it always leaves its stain. To men of this character, the invitation is not intended, they are obstacles in the way of progress; they impede rather than develope, reporting to the world untrue tales of our grasping dispositions, when they have come only to devour us. What North Carolina wants is men of capital to develope her resources and when these come they succeed and cause others to come. These are our welcome guests.

Enterprising.

The Charlotte *Observer* of last week stated that, "a reporter for a New York paper passed through for Fayetteville, where three negro murderers were to be hanged, and remarked that a triple hanging seems to be worth a good deal to a New York paper, as the reporter's expenses alone will amount to $65, or probably more." Arriving here, the reporter was not to be outdone by being a little too previous. He had to get the worth of his money, so he telegraphed to the Washington *Post* the following:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 25.—The first triple hanging ever known in this section occurred to day. All three were negro men hanged for murder. The drop fell from under all three at once. The executed men were Thomas Gee, murderer of Mary Hughes, a white woman; Joe. Howard, murderer of C. F. Blackman, and Albert Lawrence, murderer of a negro woman. The event attracted great crowds to the town and the negroes were deeply excited. Only a limited number could witness the hanging.

The said reporter not only telegraphed what was not so, but evidently made no attempt to find out anything. There are not three negro men to be hanged. One is a white man. He has also reported the names incorrectly. The *Post* should be more guarded in the selection of its reporters.

Trucking.

As we will in a year from now be within fourteen hours of New York and have another competing line for freight, we clip from the Raleigh *Register* the results of its observations as to the extent and magnitude of the trucking business on the line of the A. & N. C. R. R. and places tributary to it. Our people should read and ponder it, for it will soon be a big and growing business here:

This year's crop of peas 60,640 boxes; beans, 25,200 boxes; potatoes, 29,500 barrels; cucumbers, 7,400 boxes; cabbages, 7,500 boxes; cantalopes 1,310 boxes, all other vegetables, including turnips, squash and beets, 5,000 barrels.

The aggregate quantity of turnips, onions, squash and beets trucked in the vicinity of Newberne alone, in good years, would be about 20,000 barrels. The present season has not been favorable, consequently the crop has been short.

An estimate of the watermelon crop must be based upon the returns of last season. The present season thus far has been favorable, and the prospect for a crop equally as good as the past year, and the acreage has been increased. So estimated, the watermelon crop on the line of the A. & N. C. R. R. and tributary to it will be a quarter of a million, or about 220 car loads, weighing over 200 tons.

Mr. Josh L. Rhem is the largest trucker in the vicinity and probably in the State. He has 400 acres in truck. He planted 425 bushels peas, 12 pounds cabbage seed, 95 bushels beans, 225 barrels potatoes. His crop of watermelons he estimates at 20,000.

Mr. J. A. Meadows, near Newbern, has 70 acres in truck, and planted 70 bushels of peas, 20 bushels beans, 70 barrels potatoes and 30 ponnds cabbage seed.

Mr. W. B. Calhoun, near Morehead City, is the largest cultivator of watermelons in this part of the State, and estimates his crop at 150,000. He planted 3 barrels of watermelon seed.

Mr. John L. Wolfenden, near Newberne, has 400 acres in truck. He planted 160 bushels of peas 12 bushels beans and 40 barrels potatoes.

Capt S. H. Gray, of Newberne, has 55 acres in truck. He planted 75 bushels peas and 50 barrels potatoes.

THE ATLANTIC & N. C. RAILROAD.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this road recently held at Moorehead City, Washington Bryan, Esq., of Newbern, was chosen President. Mr. Bryan is an energetic business man with liberal views on the subject of railroad matters. He has heretofore, and at all times, manifested much interest in the success of the Atlantic road, and we hope under his administration all local and personal difficulties may be reconciled, and the road made profitable to all parties interested.

Hygiene and Sanitation.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—The following article is written, not for anything either interesting or instructive, the casual reader may gain from its perusal, but simply for the purpose, may haps, of stimulating our citizens to more urgent hygienic measures and greater sanitary precautions. As is well known, ours is a peculiarly favored town, both by reason of its climate and situation; our air being naturally fresh and free from infection, our sunshine bright and balmy, and our water as pure as the pearly drops of the Crystal Font. And yet, withal, if anything can be judged from the horrible stenches and disagreeable o dors that at times pervade our atmosphere, of the many decomposing cess-pools that lie situate upon our most public thoroughfares, and of other filth emanations and accumulations which everywhere surround us, it must be admitted that our sanitary condition is lamentable; and "still the wonder grows" that the offensive organic effluvia arising therefrom, has not ere this led to direful results. As it is, we have a healthy town; but our exemption in the past from the terrible scourge of fatal epidemics is no guarantee for its future health and happiness. From the fortuitous circumstance of its location, our town could, by means of a small sum, have the best sewerage system in the State; however, funds, sufficient to accomplish this end, are not now available, so it is useless to write of plans or purposes.

The simple object of this paper is merely to direct attention to the means that are in every citizen's power, individually, to improve the hygiene of the town, and thus add to the health and well-being of the community at large. There is now no fact more substantially nor clearly proved in all medical literature than that most of the epidemics which have proved so destructive to human life, have had their origin and maintained their violence through the horrible neglect of even ordinary sanitary precautions; epidemics which, for the observance of certain hygienic rules, among which Antisepsis and Disinfection play a part of no mean importance, might have been obviated or at least successfully combatted. The strict enforcement of sanitary laws and regulations should be in full and faithful observance in all localities, the healthiest as well as the most insalubrious, and never be limitted solely, as so often is the case, merely to the prevalence of an epidemic. It will not do to wait for a threatened invasion of some fatal epidemic, whose disease-germs will find in decomposing garbage the most ready and favorable conditions of rapid development; but the immutable laws of hygiene must be enforced at all times and in all seasons, for the object of antiseptics is not so much to destroy the floating germs of disease, as to prevent them from finding a breeding place.

And hence, as the summer months are again upon us, our sanitary commission has acted wisely and judiciously in publishing a list of cheap antiseptics and disinfectants which are in the reach of every householder.

It is the duty of every citizen to carry out the directions therein contained honestly and faithfully, for the trouble and cost is small, and yet the reward is great; for perhaps, in these precautions may lie the factors of health, yea, even of life to himself and his neighbor.

Once more let it be repeated, that because we have so far escaped any *fearful* scourge, yet this is no sure criterion that we shall be like fortunate in the years to come Because, for example, mill-ponds have been allowed to be drawn off here several times without serious detriment to the health of the town, is this any reason why it should be repeated at pleasure, when we know that similar experiments have produced terrible results in other places? We know, from personal experience, that many such factors for ill-health prevail in this town, and it is an urgent and an imperative nevessity that these matters be investigated and the laws enforced. The prime conditions of health depend upon *cleantiness, pure air,* and *unpolluted water*, therefore zealous care and constant attention must be paid to cellars, outbuildings, stables, &c., so as to prevent the accumulation of masses of organic matter which is liable to undergo putrefactive decomposition, which is so prejudicial to the health of the community.

Disagreeable odors are suggestive of mold or decay, and being "nature's warning of danger" should never be neglected nor covered up, but removed root and branch. Eternal vigilance in these matters is the price of health and consequent happiness to all. It is now believed by the most eminent medical authorities that the terrible scourge prevailing at present in Spain will make its appearance in America, before the end of the coming Summer, making its first entrance upon this continent at New York or Havana, and following its former course through the United States. While we have but little dread here of the visitation of the "Black Terror," still we are liable to other minor epidemics of scarcely less comparative fatality. Note, for instance, that endemic of typhoid fever which broke out so suddenly and with such virulence in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, last April. We do not care to present the terrible death-roll of Plymouth since the outset of the disease; but simply refer to it to call attention to the fact that this dreadful scourge might, in all human probability, have been prevented.

The history of the causation of this outbreak was as follows:

"During a part of January, February, and early March, 1885, above the town, within forty feet of the river from which it draws its reservoir water supply, a man lay ill with typhoid fever, contracted in Philadelphia during Christmas week. While his illness lasted, the dejecta, without disinfection, were in part thrown out upon the snow within a few feet of the river, and in part emptied into an outhouse which had no vault, the contents remaining upon the surface of the ground with all chance of draining off into the stream with every heavy rainfall. The time of the beginning of the fever in the town corresponded within ten to fourteen days (the incubation period) with the time of the first full snow and earth thaw occurring in April. Can any one fail to connect the two incidents?

Families using well water in Plymouth have generally escaped the endemic. Is more required that the typhoid dejecta of one person may poison an entire neighborhood? There are several such instances on record, but none clearer than this."

If this particular disease should occur in one town from this cause, why should not other zymatic diseases occur in other towns from like want of insufficient hygienic laws and precautions? It, therefore, behooves every citizen to learn that "prevention is better than cure and cheaper by far," and that "the three beautiful graces of hygiene, namely, cleanliness, disinfection and a proper regime, go hand in hand, the messengers of life, health, and happiness; their mandates being imperious, and their laws immutable."

J. A. H.

More of the French Colony in Moore County.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

BLUE'S CROSSING, June 23, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—In the last issue of the OBSERVER I notice an article from one Dr. John Beau, touching immigration, the establishment of a French Colony in Moore county, and specially the identity of Jean Beau de L'Herant.

In defence of the people of this section of whom the article referred to, does not speak in very complimentary terms, and as I take it, the cause of immigration generally, and the success of the enterprise wherever undertaken in North Carolina, and something of a history of the attempted colonization of French in Moore county I write this article.

As to Dr. Beau's having been of service to the French government on the Baltic Seas, or his having been offered an important mission on the Black Sea, I have nothing to do: whether his name is Jean Beau de L'Herant or John Smith, is a matter of no importance. The first the writer ever knew or heard of him was some time during last winter as a French gentleman of means and influence, who had come to this section with a view of purchasing large quantities of pine lumber for the French government; nothing came of this, probably from the fact that some body wanted to know, not how much money he had, but did he have any. He next became very much interested in the remnant of a French colony planted near Keyser by Mr. des Lauriers a year previous. A few of the colonist having scattered through the country working where they could find work to be done, others having returned to New York. Concluding that the location was not a good one, he in looking around struck upon a place offered for sale by Mr. A. J. Page, which was offered him at an exceedingly low price and on most favorable terms. A contract was drawn up, including a cash payment, he moved to the place together with several of his countrymen, and has never complied with one line of the contract. Can it be said that he has purchased the place?

He contracted for labor in the erection of Hen Coops, the splitting of wood and the working of his trucks, which labor has never been paid. He says in his article that he was without the necessary means to provide implements necessary to carry on his enterprise; this is doubtless a fact, yet since the first of March he has represented to his creditors (and they are numerous) that he was to receive *next week* any quantity of funds and would immediately pay every body, *next week* like to-morrow never comes, and after months of patient waiting on the part of men who have performed labor for him, and who are dependent upon their labor for their bread, as well as those who have been uninterested spectators, is it not time to conclude that nothing good is to come to Moore county or North Carolina from such immigrants?

Who has ever heard whether in the North, the West or the South of a man without references or money *purchasing* one thousand acres of land in one county, and four thousand in another, the necessities of life sufficient to keep together the souls and bodies of twenty-five people for half a year, doing nothing to bring to his pocket one dollar toward the upbuilding of the country. The case has no parallel! After all this he adds his complaints.

To sum the matter up, he has broken every contract that he has been a party to, obtained credit from men desirous of helping a worthy cause without any visible means of remunerating them, done nothing toward the development of the county's resources, and proved conclusively that the establishment of a French colony upon his basis is a *farce*, worse, a *miserable failure*.

It may be said to the credit of a few of his countrymen who severed their connection with the colony, that to all appearances they have cast their lot with us, and by their industry that they desire to make an honest living; these have no complaints to make either against the people or the country, and the only murmurs heard from their ranks are against those who have endeavored to colonize them.

The facts set forth in this can be substantiated, and a great deal more not to the credit of Monsieur Jean Beau de L'Herant.

ROBT. N. PAGE.

Public vs. Private Executions.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—The time draws near, when, in the administration of the laws, there are certainly two, and possibly three, men, convicted of capital felonies who are to suffer the extreme penalty of a violated law, by the forfeiture of their lives.

The question is often asked, will the execution be public or private? It is an unsettled question of public policy, about which there exists much diversity of opinion.

The law as it stands upon the statute books requires the *private* execution of criminals in the jail lot, unless for good and sufficient reasons, the County Commissioners order otherwise. Ought the change to be made in the cases of the three men now in our jail, whose end is now so near at hand? The writer has always been opposed to the degrading and brutal spectale of a public execution, but in the cases now in view, and in this instance thinks that an exception should be made, and the execution be public.

We have always been taught to believe that the object of all punishment, was not so much to punish the transgressor, as to afford an example to evil-doers, and strike terror in the hearts of those who may be like-minded upon mischief or murder bent. The greater the crime, the more severe the punishment; the more horrible the tragedy, the more awful the warning; and when that warning comes from the scaffold, by one or more human beings, suffering the extreme penalty of the law, "a life for a life" the more lasting the impression will be, and the deeper the terror will strike into the minds and hearts of the class of spectators, who usually attend such places.

It was upon this idea of the warning, and the example public execution afforded, that the deserter or the spy, was paraded in public view, and soldiers *forced* to attend as witnesses to their executions which was always public.

Here in our midst we have the effect of the public execution of Richard Lee, the burglar, by the fact that prior to that, burglaries were of common occurrence in our midst, and *none since then!*

It is a matter of little importance to the condemned men, whether they die privately or publicly—*they must die;* but we do think, when they are seen to suffer the penalty of a violated law, by the forfeiture of their lives, the major portion of those who will witness the awful spectacle, will be taught in an impressive manner, the lesson, that here is the end of those who stain their hands with the blood of their fellow-man. Here is the sure, swift and *certain* penalty of those who are prone to do likewise. Here is the law asserting its majesty and claiming its full vindication! It seems to us, that the lesson may be profitable given, just now, with the constantly increasing class of cosmopolitan population, which our railroads and industrial developments are bringing to this place at the present time! We have no police force to speak of; with only one day-officer and one night-watchman, however efficient they may be, the force is entirely inadequate for the protection of life and property, should violence and disorder unfortunately re-commence in our midst again, as it existed only a few short years since.

Again re-asserting that the writer under ordinary circumstances, and generally is opposed to public execution, he submits these thoughts to the calm consideration of those in whose hands the power is, believeing that they afford "good and sufficient reasons" that the circumstances of the occasion should constitute this an exception to the rule.

X.

General Items.

Mr. Morrison says he will introduce another Tariff bill when the next Congress meets.

Gen. G. W. C. Lee has resigned the Presidency of Washington and Lee College on account of his health.

The law in regard to delivering special stamped letters will not go into operation until the Postmaster General makes the necessary rules and regulations.

Judge Foraker is said to have a law practice worth $25,000 a year. Strange that a lawyer with such a business should neglect it, to be beaten for Governor.

Cyclones and tornadoes did great damage Saturday last in Missouri, Kansas and Dakota. Many dwellings and other buildings were destroyed, crops, ruined, etc.

The Herat fortifications are being pushed vigorously and the Ameer has received ten lacs of rupees as pocket money. Is this the "first gun" of the new English Cabinet?—*World.*

Thos. R. Ransom, son of our Senator M. W. Ransom, graduated with honor at the Georgetown University last week, his speech is spoken of as the best made on the occasion inheriting doubtless the wonderful gift of his father.

There was a deficiency in the Internal Revenue Bureau last year; this year, with the same appropriation—$1,150,000—it is expected that an unexpended balance of $500,000 can be covered into the Treasury, and a saving of $1,000,000 is looked for next year. This is practical and intelligible reform.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.—*London, June* 26.—The Marquis of Salisbury has telegraphed General Lord Wolseley, in Egypt, that he is in full sympathy with his views regarding the withdrawal of the British troops from the Soudan. The Marquis adds, however, that the government is unable, for various reasons, to continue the expedition.

MINISTER KEILEY'S RECALL PROBABLE.—It seems to be settled that Minister Keiley will be recalled as Minister to Austria, but Virginians say that his successor will be appointed from that State. This will be somewhat of a disappointment to certain gentlemen from other States who had fondly hoped that the ill wind which seems to follow Minister Keiley would blow favorably on them.

DEATH OF DR. KIRKPATRICK.—Rev. John L. Kirkpatrick, D. D., a native of Mecklenburg county, died at his home in Lexington, Va., on the 24th inst. At the time of his death, Dr. Kirkpatrick was professor of Moral Philosophy and Belle Letters in Washington and Lee University. Dr. Kirkpatick was 72 years old. He was the father of Mrs. Dr. John Phifer Gibson, of Concord, who with her husband, was with him at the time he died.

Dr. Kirkpatrick was president of Davidson College in 1860,-65, but during the latter year he was tendered and accepted the Washington and Lee University professorship, which he held from that time until the day of his death.

State Items.

There is only one applicant for Pension in Tyrrell.

The Governor's mansion at Raleigh is nearly completed.

Col. Yarborough will take hold of the collectorship July 8th.

Steps have been taken in Raleigh to build a tobacco factory.

The Lutherans will build a $10,000 church in Charlotte, N. C.

Washington Bryan Esq. is the new president of the A. & N. C. R. R.

The North Carolina Normal School met at Winston Tuesday, of last week.

Col. J. N. Staples is to be offered a good place under the present Administration.

There was no proposition offered to lease the A. & N. C. Railroad at it's late meeting.

Rev. Thos. F. Hume, of the Baptist church, at present a professor in the Norfolk Female College, has been chosen to fill the chair of English Literature at Chapel Hill.

There are fifty-seven counties and seven States represented at the Teachers' Assembly at Black Mountain.—*Piedmont Press.*

Salisbury *Watchman:* It may be safely estimated that at least $400,000 of English capital is invested in North Carolina mining operations.

The Governor has appointed justices of the peace for Guilford, Alamance, Union, Cumberland and other counties, they having failed to qualify.

The question of dividing the Conference was discussed and voted on at the Newberne District Conference. Only three votes were cast against it.

The *Star* says, a few gentlemen in this city are talking of organizing a Safety Fund and Loan Association, we think a Building and Loan Association is needed here.

Twin City Daily says: A force of 50 convicts passed through our city yesterday on their way to work on the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad. This looks as if some one was in earnest.

Hon. Joseph J. Davis of Franklin county, and Samuel F. Mordecai, Esq., of Raleigh, have been appointed by the Governor members of the Board of Internal Improvements.

Raleigh's roads are to be improved, her side walks widened, paved, and her roadway twenty feet wide down the centre, it will be a great improvement, and one much needed.

From all parts of the State we receive encouraging accounts of the wheat crop, it is not an average one, but better than expected, Corn, Cotton and Tobacco are unusually fine.

The machinery of the cotton seed oil mill, Raleigh, N. C., will be put in a new two-story building 85x45 feet, now being built, the old building being used for the manufacture of fertilizers.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

T. M. Arrington and M. V. Moore of N. C. have passed their examination as Postoffice Inspector, and the Postmaster General has appointed them for the probationary period of six months.

The crop of D.D's. and L.L.D's., is cut short. The Colleges have frequently acted on the priciple that they could make big men out of mighty poor material. They have found out their mistake.

Among the male citizens who lived in Wadesboro in 1853 only seven remain, namely, Judge Thos. S. Ashe, Col. J. A. Leak, P. J. Coppedge, Jno. Cowick, W. D. Ragan and M. L. Doty.—*Anson Times.*

A South Point negro recently plowed up 13 old Spanish dollars on the lands of John D. B. McLeon. They were of the coinage of 1765 and were probably lost or hid there during the Revolution.—*Gastonia Gazette.*

The wheat harvest is progressing. From every direction the report is, "turning out better than was expected." The heads are unusually well filled. Corn, cotton and tobacco never looked more promising at this season.—*Landmark.*

The citizens of Louisburg celebrated the completion of the road from Franklinton to their city last week, by giving a dinner to the convicts. This road being finished the C. F. & Y. Railway has received an additional supply of convicts.

At Wadesboro last Saturday night Mrs. Bruner, a highly respected white lady, was knocked down and outraged by a negro named John Bogan. He dragged her to the woods where the deed was committed. The negro made his escape.

The Randleman Cotton Factory reported last week as burned, (loss about $150-000,) is to be rebuilt. Many of the operatives have obtained situations in Western North Carolina and South Carolina. The demand for good skilled workmen is on the increase.

Two sons of Mr. Turrentine, living near Chapel Hill, died suddenly last Saturday. They both lay down on the piazza, were quickly siezed with convulsions, and died in a few minutes supposed to have been poisoned by eating cherries and other fruits.—*Orange Observer.*

The Lumberton *Robersonian*: Mr J. T. Petteway, who was in Sampson county a few days ago, says almost every man he saw had a basket. He says the huckleberry crop is immeuse—they are shipped by the car load from Duplin roads, Warsaw and other convenient points on the Wilmington & Weldon railroad.

During a thunder storm at Kings Mountain one day last week, two young men, clerks in the store of Manney & Brothers, were struck by lightning. Both were completely prostrated, and remained senseless for several minutes, but were not permanently injured. The remarkable part about the affair was that while the store was full of people at the time, only these two were affected, and no mark of the stroke was left on the building or goods. The electric current is supposed to have entered the front door or to have come through a stove pipe in the back end of the house.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS
sold on any terms whatever, cash, time or on the installment plan, to suit the purchaser.
We also do a large Insurance business, being agents for some of the best companies that do business in America, and would be pleased to have any one wishing to place any insurance or to purchase anything in the musical line, to call on us.
Mr. JNO. R. McNEILL is now in charge of our store and would be pleased to have any and all of his friends to call.
McNEILL & CO.
March 26, 1885. 111-tf

F. F. F. F. F. G. and P.
At No. 47 Person St.,
YOU WILL
Find, Fine, Fresh, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions,
HAMS, Breakfast Strips, Lard, Flour, Canned Goods, Butter, Fish, Bacon, Lemons, Crackers, Candies, &c., &c.
Mackerel No. 1 to 3—15 cents per dozen to 15 cents each.
Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Ale, Porter, Beer and all kinds of Liquors for medicinal and family use.
R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 4. 121-3m

New York & Wilmington S. S. Co.
For Fayetteville via Wilmington, N. C
FREIGHT RECEIVED DAILY from Boston, Providence and Fall River, at Pier 34 East River, New York.
Rates Lower than by any other Line.
For information apply to
Messrs. WM. P. CLYDE,
Gen'l Agent, No. 35 Broadway, N. Y.
H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't,
Wilmington, N. C.
M. SCHLOSSBERG, Soliciting Agent.
May 7. 117-tf Fayetteville. N. C.

A. MOORE,
Market Square and Green St.,
DEALER IN
Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,
LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
June 18, 1885. 123-tf

Fruit Jars,
Ice-Cream Freezers,
IMPROVED FLY-FANS,
WIRE DISHCOVERS,
Feather Dusters, Tin Sets, Summer-Queen Oil-Stoves, Window-Shades, Wall-Papers, Gilt-Edge French China Tea-Sets—44 Pieces $8.
FAYETTEVILLE CROCKERY STORE.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
June 25, 1885. 124-3t

H. R. HORNE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Nearly Opposite Fayetteville Hotel,
CALLS ATTENTION TO A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Druggists' Sundries, &c.
Quality and prices guaranteed.
Ready Mixed Paints
a specialty. He offers a choice selection of fine Toilet articles, such as
Brushes,
Perfumes,
Soaps,
and Sponges,
at low prices.
May 14, 1885. 118 tf

Express Steamboat Co.
STEAMER SCHEDULE.
ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock, A. M., and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents Fayetteville, N. C.
June 18, 1885. 123-tf

For Wholesale Trade!
A LARGE INVOICE OF VERY SUPERIOR
Common White Earthenware,
At Low Prices.
The Cheapest Lot of
Pocket and Table Cutlery
IN TOWN.
Tin Ware, Glass Ware, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE CROCKERY STORE
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
June 25, 1885. 124-3t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 19 Green Street, (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....JULY 2, 1885.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. H. SMITH—Ice.
G. A. THOMSON—Oranges.
HOME SCHOOL—See Notice.
G. A. THOMSON—Fruit Jars.
M. SCHLOSSBERG—Bargains.
ROSE & LEAK—Trade Lively.
B. E. SEDBERRY—Turnip Seed.
S. J. HINSDALE—Turnip Seeds.
G. A. THOMSON—Base Ball Outfits.
BROWN & RODDICK—New Store.
J. H. BENTON—Groceries and Oil.
JAS. R. MCNEILL—Solid Comfort.
N. W. RAY—Murphy Store for sale.
MCMILLAN BROS—Stills, Stoves, &c.
W. H. TOMLINSON—Executor's Notice.

ABOUT TOWN.

DIED.—Mr. John T. Honrine, an old and respected farmer of Flea Hill township, died on Saturday last, aged about 85. Mr. Honrine was a Scotchman by birth, and early in life came to this land of the Scotch.

DRAMATIC TROUPE.—The Standard Dramatic Company played to full houses all last week. The troupe is a good one, and many of the actors played their parts with marked effect. Their great success here has induced them to make asrangements to be here at our Fair.

SAILED.—A private letter, dated June 26th says: "Mr. E. J. Hale, his wife and family, with his mother, sailed yesterday, on the *City of Richmond*. The steamer was crowded: they had a very pleasant day to start."

A letter received yesterday from Mr. Hale, dated 27th, at Sea, says: "All well, smooth sea, 400 miles out."

PERSONAL.—Col. Prior, of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, is in town. His daughter is also visiting the city.

Mr. Thos. Hardin, of Hickory, is here on a visit to his father Mr. Wm. H. Hardin, whose condition is somewhat, although not serially improved.

Misses Gray, daughters of President Gray, and Miss Benbow, of Greensboro are in town.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a meeting of Cumberland Lodge, Gray's Creek, No. 364, A. F. and A. M., held at their Lodge room, on Saturday June 27th, the following officers were elected:

W. T. Fisher, W. M.
J. B. Williams, S. W.
J. W. Cogdell, J. W.
W. H. McDonald, Treasurer.
B. F. Fisher, Secretary.
A. C. Maxwell, Sen. D.
D. B. Maynard, Jun. D.
J. C. Johnson, Tyler.
T. J. Johnson, T. M. Woodman, Stewarts.

Bidgood—Williams.

A NOTABLE EVENT.

No event in Fayetteville society has created more eager and pleasant anticipations than the announcement of the intended marriage of Mr. Robert W. Bidgood, of Virginia, to Miss Kate M. Williams, of our city, which event was celebrated on Tuesday evening last at the Presbyterian church, in the presence of one of the largest assemblages we have ever seen in Fayetteville. The groom is a Virginian by birth and education, and has only been a resident of our city for a short time, as Auditor of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Co., but has by his courteous and gentlemanly bearing made many warm and fast friends. The bride, the daughter of Mr. J. D. Williams, one of our oldest and most prominent citizens, has always been a favorite, and has added to the society of our place by her pleasant and graceful ways.

Among the visitors on this notable occasion were many friends and acquaintances of the contracting parties from Virginia, Raleigh, Wilmington, Greensboro and Charlotte.

The church was handsomely and elaborately dressed, the rear of the pulpit artistically draped with white tarletan and perfect banks of flowers were tastefully arranged around it. In front of all hung a beautiful umbrella, on each side of which was suspended the letters W.—B., under whose shade the marriage ceremony was touchingly performed by the Rev. H. G. Hill, assisted by the Rev. David Fairley. An arch composed of evergreens and flowers was placed at the end of each aisle, under which the couples as they entered marched to the charming strains of Mendelsohn's Wedding March, (executed by the organist, Mrs. W. G. Hall,) in the following order, preceded by the ushers, Messrs. Clem Wright, Duncan Rose, Alex. Fairley and Kirkland Huske. The groom, with his best man, Mr. Heth Lorton, entered first, then came the waiters in reverse order:

Miss Jeanie Williams and Heth Lorton.
Miss Mattie Bidgood and J. R. Williams.
Miss Maggie Williams and Blair Bolling.
Miss Annie Murchison and E. L. Pemberton.
Miss Nannie Shepherd and D. M. Williams.
Miss Maggie Pemberton and H. McD. Robinson.
Miss Rosabelle Engelhard and Dr. T. M. Hunter.
Miss Ella Holt and Dr. J. A. Hodges.

and then the bride, accompanied by her youngest sister, Miss Jeanie Williams.

The bridal robe was a handsome white Satin with elaborate train, trimmed with lace and pearls; and a veil of finest texture hung with graceful folds from her queenly head.

After the ceremony the party returned to the home of the bride on Haymount, where an elegant entertainment was enjoyed by her many friends. The rooms were handsomely decorated and illuminated, and the grounds filled with lanterns to give brilliancy to the scene.

The presents were profuse, composed of elegant silver, and many useful and choice articles.

At 3½ A. M. the bride and groom, accompanied by many friends, left on a special train, and will visit the Northern cities, Niagara and Canada. May their highest hopes be realized.

Sundry Observations.

A cool wave struck us on Tuesday night.

Now is the time to give in your purchase tax.

Have you seen the new turnout of the U. S. mail to Clay Fork?

The Fayetteville District Conference (Methodist) will be held at Laurinburg on July 9th.

Tomatoes, the healthiest of fruit, are ripening; we have seen a few.

There is a specimen of the 17 year locust on exhibition at Horne's drug store. It does not look to be a very dangerous animal.

There will be a tremendous crowd here on the 4th July. Excursion trains from Bennettsville and Greensboro will be run, and we hear that they will be full.

Mr. John R. McDuffie was in town this week. He has taken the contract to fence in that part of Richmond county in which the no-fence law is in operation.

Mr. J. D. Johnson, of Willis' Creek, says he had cotton blooms on the 26th of June. We think he is among the first.

We understand that a large quantity of Sugar Cane has been planted in Cedar Creek, and that the crop of cotton and corn since the recent rains are looking splendidly.

The regular monthly meeting of the Union Home and Hospital will be held this afternoon (Thursday) at 5½ o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

The oat crop has turned out better than expected. Dr. Hinsdale showed us a sample of his crop; the heads were large and heavy, and the yield to acre fine.

The Raleigh *Visitor* says the Rev. Henry McDuffie, a colored Episcopal minister of Fayetteville, was married to Dollie Bryan at St. Augustine Episcopal church, in this city, on Tuesday.

The old Mullins' place was sold at public auction on Monday. Mr. F. W. Thornton was the purchaser; price $1005. This looks as if property was advancing.

Col. Broadfoot and Judge Buxton, Trustee's of the University of N. C., left Monday to attend the meeting of Trustees, which was held in Raleigh on Tuesday last.

Maj. D. G. MacRae was the only one of the twelve Magistrates appointed by the last Legislature who qualified. The others will be appointed by the Governor.

We stated last week that there had been only 58 applicants for pensions. It has been increased to seventy with the prospect of its reaching one hundred.

Peaches are plentiful, but the early variety is not near so good as the later, they are of a hybrid nature, neither cling nor free stone—ripening from the outside while green near the stone.

We learn that Mr. McNeill has taken a part of Mr. Harden's contract, and has two sets of hands hard at work near Kyle's Landing. Mr. McNeill has taken the contract for the last six miles which ends at Black River.

Mr. Thos. H. Sutton is building a two story addition to his residence on Cool Spring street. Mr. Sutton has one of the prettiest places in our city. A greener sward than that in his beautifully terraced lawn is seldom seen in our hot climate.

The State (colored) Normal School closed on Thursday last. We learn that quite a number of gentlemen attended by invitation, and were highly pleased with the progress made. Business prevented our being present.

The aggregate weight of ten gentlemen from Dr. Hinsdale's corner to Depo's restaurant, on the West side of Person street, was taken for curiosity last week, and amounted to 2,110 lbs. If those fat fellows were in New York they would be invited to the Annual Clam Bake.

From our friend B. F. Shaw, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners for Harnett, we learn that twenty-eight widows' pension claims and five soldiers 'claims have been approved by the Board. We begin to believe that there will not be over five dollars apiece, if that much.

Mr. T. S. Lutterloh, Clerk of the Court, says inquiry has been made of him by the State Treasurer to know if there is any party or parties who have not been paid the insurance due by Insurance Companies; if so to let him know. The last Legislature repealed the act compelling deposits to be made with the treasurer, and before the money on hand is returned, the Treasurer is desirous of knowing if they owe anything.

We deviate from our custom in calling attention to the advertisement of Mrs. Morrow's school, in Statesville, but where education and ladies are concerned, we cannot help it. Mrs. Morrow is well known here, as an accomplished teacher in vocal and intrumental music, and a lady of rare and varied accomplishments, and her school is just the place where a parent can send his daughter and feel that while receiving a thorough education she will have a mothers care.

A few days ago we saw in one of our stores a beautiful clock case made of Walnut wood, the proportions and design of which were wonderfully delicate and tasteful. Within was a small nickel clock ticking merrily away; we supposed that this was another of the smart and pleasing advertisements of our Northern friends in the clock business, but to our utter surprise and gratification we were informed that the pretty case was the handy-work of a young gentleman of Fayetteville, Master Claude Haigh. He certainly possesses a talent for design and skill in execution of no small order.

Our people should remember that but a comparatively short time intervenes between the present and the season for holding our County Fair; and to each and all we say, let us be up and doing, for in spite of the infusion of new and young blood into its management, no one man or a few can successfully attend to and manage so large an undertaking without the hearty co-operation of others. But let every one do what he can and ought, and a successful Fair is assured. Our merchants should offer large special premiums, such as will be worth contending for, and a large sum of money should be raised by our business men generally and placed in the hands of the Society that new and attractive features may be added to interest the public. We must not deceive ourselves by thinking that the people we desire to see at our yearly Fairs are coming to our city unless we make it worth their while. By an earnest and united effort the next fair can be made a perfect success, our city filled with visitors, and a fine trade drawn to the stores of our merchants; but energy and money must lend their aid to the good work.

DIED.

☞ Obituaries, resolutions of respect and the like, exceeding ten lines, will be charged at the rate of ten cents per line.

HILL.—In this city, Friday 26th June, KATE SHEPHERD, infant daughter of the Rev. Dr. H. G. and Mrs. Kate L. Hill, aged six months and sixteen days. A little child of rare beauty and promise, how much of hope and joy and love is crushed in the early plucking of this sweet bud! The memory abides of a bright and winning life, though so brief, while faith looks from the saddened home here to the home beyond where the little one is in the tender and wise care of the Good Shepherd. "He shall gather the lambs with His arms and carry them in His bosom."

JOHNSON—At White Oak, Bladen county, on the 28th June, MAGGIE JOHNSON, daughter of the late Washington Johnson, aged 19 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALL THE FAMILY CAN BE RELIEVED from the horrible plague of worms by one 25 cent bottle of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge. It is meritorious. Try it.

What will Surely Do It.

One's hair begins to fall out from many causes. The important question is: What is sure to make it grow in again? According to the testimony of thousands, Parker's Hair Balsam will do it. It quickly covers bald spots, restores the original color when the hair is gray or faded, eradicates dandruff, and causes the scalp to feel cool and well. It is not a dye, not greasy, highly perfumed, safe. Never disappoints those who require a nice, reliable dressing.

How a 15 Year Old Struck it Rich.

While wandering around New Orleans, Fredie Scheuerman, a lad of fifteen years of Mobile, saw Louisiana State Lottery tickets in show windows. He said to himself, "I have no use for this dollar in my pocket," and asked if he could buy a ticket. Freddy had been attracted by the ticket in the window, and would have no other, whereupon the dealer complied with the request giving him ticket No. 5,2-9. He awaited the drawing, and he was aware that he was worth $1,200. His father collected it.—*Mobile Register*, May 22.

Tired and Languid Women.

How many women there are of whom these words are true: "They feel languid and tired, hardly able to bear their weight on their feet, the bloom all gone from their cheeks, irritable and cross without meaning to be, nerves all upset, worried with the children, fretted over little things, a burden to themselves, and yet with no acute disease." What a pity it is. But a few bottles of Parker's Tonic will drive all this away, and relieve the troubles peculiar to their sex.

The Atlanta Constitution.

In a long article relating to the B. B. B., of that city, says:

The Blood Balm Company started one year ago with $162.00, but to-day the business cannot be bought for $50,000!

The demand and the satisfaction given is said to be without a parallel, as its action is pronounced wonderful.

We are glad to announce that our druggists have already secured a supply, and we hope our readers will supply themselves at once.

It is said to be the only speedy and permanent blood poison remedy offered, giving entire satisfaction in all cases before one bottle has been used. For Blood Diseases, Kidney Troubles, Scrofula, Catarrh, old Ulcers and Skin Diseases, try one bottle of B. B. B. 125-1m.

From the Dissecting Room.

I have taken Swift's Specific for blood poison contracted at a medical college at a dissection, while I was a medical student. I am grateful to say that it gave me a speedy and thorough cure after my parents had spent hundreds of dollars for treatment. My arm was swolen to twice its usual size, and as nothing helped me I was despairing of ever being cured. But hearing of S. S. S. I bought a bottle little thinking I would derive any benefit from it. I began taking it regularly, and soon the swelling began to go down and the arm ceased to pain me. I continued its use, and after taking eight bottles was thoroughly cured.

AUGUSTUS WENDEL, M. D., Newark, N. J. Jan. 3, 1885.

A PHYSICIANS TESTIMONY.

I have tried Swift's Specific in a very bad case of blood poison, and take great pleasure in stating that it was a perfect success, producing a complete cure. I have tried it also in many other cases with good results. I think it the best blood purifier of the age.

J. R. YEEION, M. D.
Millsap, Tex., March 8, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

DEAF AND BLIND.

How an Atlanta Woman Was Made to See and Hear.

AN INTERESTING STORY.

Miss Minnie Wallace resides with Mrs. George Fickland, 41 McAfee street, Atlanta Ga., and from her own lips a Constitution reporter learned the following appalling story:

Several months ago she became almost totally blind and deaf, and could not taste anything except salt. Her bones became the seat of intense pain, her joints were swollen and painful, and eventually her whole body and limbs became covered with splotches and small sores. Her appetite failed, and she gradually lost flesh and strength, and had but little use of herself, as her limbs and muscles were paralyzed. She, as well as her friends and those with whom she lived, despaired of her recovery. Her sufferings, combined with loss of hearing and taste, and blindness, were truly heartrending.

All treatment from physicians and the use of medicines seemed powerless. Her disease was blood poison and rheumatism.

As she now seemed well and hearty the reporter asked what wrought such a wonderful change.

"I used a medicine recommended by a friend," she replied, "and before one bottle had been taken I began to see and hear. The second bottle relieved all rheumatic pains and improved my appetite. When I had completed the use of six bottles my eyesight and hearing were fully restored, sense of taste returned, all splotches disappeared, sores all healed, and my strength and flesh restored. I now feel as well as I ever did, and my friends, as well as myself, are astounded."

"What was the medicine?" asked the reporter.

"Botanic Blood Balm—B. B. B.—was the great remedy that acted so powerfully on my disease and cured me. I never experienced any unpleasant symptoms from its use, and its action is so quick that it surprises all."

Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., will mail a 32 page book free, filled with magical effects.
June 25. 124-4t

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	00@70
Hog Round,	10@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides, (N C)	9@11½	HIDES—	
Hams,	12½@13	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@5
Sides,	6¾@7	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	5¾@6¾	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	7½@8	American,	3@4
Hams,	14@15	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD -	
BAGGING—	@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	23@25	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	28@35	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.60
Java,	20@25	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	9@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	00@65
COTTONTIES	1.25a1.65	Irish, new	75@1.00
CHICKENS—	31@32	SALT—	1.00@1.00
EGGS—	12½@20	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	7@6¾
N. C. Fam.	$4.50@0.00	Granulated,	8@9
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	85@95	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	80@85	WOOL—	15@00
Oats,	65@70	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@ 90	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	90@1.00	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—	75@1.25	Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
J. B. STARR,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES.

Middling	10½@00
Low Middling	10@00
Ordinary	09@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.90
Spirits	00@32 cents.
Rosin. Strained to Pale	65@2.50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, June 30—4 P M

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted steady at 34½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted dull at 90 cts. for Strained and 95 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1.10 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was firm with sales reported at $1.10 for Hard and $1.90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—P M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.00, $0.00@00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$5.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

ORANGES.

15 Boxes.

LEMONS.

15 Boxes bought before the advance.

FIRE CRACKERS.

Gold Chop—40's.

FIRE WORKS

In great variety.
At HEADQUARTERS.
Geo. A. Thomson.

Base-Ball Outfits.

HEAQUARTERS,
Geo. A. Thomson.

Fruit Jars.

5 Gross ½ Gallon.
5 Gross ¼ Gallon.
Mason's Improved Fruit Jars.
HEADQUARTERS,
Geo. A. Thomson.

Turnip Seeds.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP TURNIP SEEDS.
A Full Assortment,
For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 2. 125-tf

Solid Comfort.

A LARGE LOT OF MOSQUITO NETS and Frames, just received, put up ready for use. Price $2 50 to $4 50. All orders filled promptly.

JAS. R. McNEILL & SON.
July 2, 1885. 1t

Ice! Ice!!

I WILL HAVE MY FIFTH CAR LOAD of Ice here on 3d July; so send on your orders and supply yourselves for the 4th; then, too, you can be assured of a constant supply right along during the season of the best matured Lake Ice at the lowest price. Address

N. H. SMITH,
Fayetteville, N. C.
July 2, 1885. 1t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTOR upon the estate of W. H. Tomlinson, Sr., all persons having claims on said estate are notified to exhibit the same to me on or before July 2d, 1886.

W. H. TOMLINSON,
Ex. of W. H. Tomlinson, Sr.
July 2, 1885. 125-6t

SEDBERRY

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS USUAL Large supply of Buist celebrated

Turnip Seeds,

seventeen kinds to select from.
July 2, 1885. 125-tf

Bargains! Bargains!!

If you wish to buy

CHEAP DRY GOODS,

HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
OR ANYTHING,

Call at SCHLOSSBERG'S,

who will for the next thirty days close out at cost any article in his store. Call early and secure a bargain

M. SCHLOSSBERG,
125-3t Manager.

COMPARE WITH PRICES ELSEWHERE!

FRANK THORNTON

Still continues his Grand Clearing Sale, as advertised in last issue, and for the benefit of those interested, we will mention a few leading articles offered now at prices

Unheard of in Fayetteville.

Fruit of the Loom,
One yard wide bleached shirting (very popular) 8c.

Barker Mills,
One yard wide bleached Shirting (good value) 7c.

Wamsutta,
One yard wide bleached Shirting (old reliable brand) 10c.

New York Mills,
One yard wide bleached Shirting (universally known) 10c.

Pride of the West,
One yard wide bleached Shirting (gilt edge) 11c.

Best,
One yard wide Bleached Shirting in the City for 6c.

A Good
¼ of a yard wide bleached Shirting 4½c.

10-4 Brown Sheeting
16c.—former price 25c.

10-4 Bleached Sheeting
18c.—former price 30c.

Lonsdale Cambric
10.—former price 15c.

100 pcs. Checked Nainsook
6½c.—former price 10c.

100 pcs. Corded Pique
6½c.—former price 10c.

100 pcs. Seersuckers
in checks, stripes, and solid colors, 10c,—former price 15c.

WHITE GOODS:
An elegant, varied, and large assortment of
Victoria Lawns,
Nainsooks,
Plain and Dotted Swiss,
Mulls,
India Linens,

CORSETS:
Our assortment is complete, embracing all popular brands in all sizes and styles, from 25c. up.

Cheap Lawns:
Lawns in fast colors only 5c.

Two Cases Fancy Prints at 4c.

The Very Best Standard Prints at 6c.

SHIRTS.
50 Dozen Boys' Shirts at 41c.
100 " Gents Laundried Shirts at 62½c.
PEARL SHIRTS,
UNDER SHIRTS,
HALF HOSE,
NECK WEAR,
and many other articles, at prices that will astonish you.

This Clearing Sale Will Continue
until September 1st, when balance of stock on hand will be closed out at auction. My reasons for this sale were given before, but I now repeat them: I will vacate the store I now occupy, on on September 1st, and am determined to close out my entire stock prior to that time.

FRANK THORNTON,
KYLE'S CORNER.
June 25, 1885. 124-2t

Groceries and Oil.

You will find at
J. H. BENTON & CO.'S
160° Proof Oil clear as water @ 20c. per gal.
112 " " " 15c. per gal.
—ALSO—
A Full Line of GROCERIES Equally as Low
July 2. 125-2t

HOME SCHOOL,

For Young Ladies & Children.

SIXTH TERM WILL BEGIN AUGUST 5th, 1885.

Board per term of twenty weeks	$50.00
Tuition in English from	$6.00 to 12.00
Music, piano, organ, private vocal lessons each	15.00

Languages, Drawing and Painting at moderate charge. Classes in Singing, Sewing and Rudimental Drawing without extra charge.

For further particulars, references, etc., apply to
Mrs. FANNIE MORROW,
or Miss M. B. MORROW,
Statesville, N. C.
July 2, 1885. 125-2m

MURHPHY STORE FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Superior Court of Duplin county I will, on Saturday August 1st, 1885, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction, that Store and Lot on the north side of Person street near Liberty Point, commonly known as the "Murphy Store."

Terms, one-third cash, and notes with approved security for balance to be paid in two equal installments in three and six months, and title reserved.

N. W. RAY, Commissioner.
July 2, 1885. 125-4t

Bridge Stock for Sale!

ON MONDAY, JULY 13TH, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, I will offer for sale Ten Shares of Clarendon Bridge Stock. Terms Cash,

J. C. STEDMAN,
Executor of A. P. Hurt.
June 25, 1885. 124-3t

FOR SALE.

OLD EXCHANGE PAPERS in any quantity for sale at
AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW STORE.

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 Hay Street, Fayetteville.

We take great pleasure in informing the general public of Fayetteville and surroundings that we are now open and prepared to do business; will be happy to receive a call in order to look over our stock. We consider it no trouble to show, and will take great pleasure in showing our stock of general

DRY GOODS.

We have not opened with a FULL stock at present; cannot do so, as the season is too far advanced, but call your special attention to the following great bargains for this week:

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK,

22 INCH. WIDE--$1.00 and $1.25--COLOR AND WEAR GUARANTEED.

We are Sole Agents for these brands in this city and in Wilmington.

HAMBURG EDGINGS.

We are offering some SPECIAL BARGAINS in THIS LINE—prices from

2 2-2 Cents and Upward.

BROCADE SATINS
IN ALL THE LEADING SHADES,
At 40c. Per Yard Worth $1.00.

Egyptian Lace Flouncings
IN WHITE AND CREAM.

CORSETS.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR CORSET AT
21 Cents Apiece.

KINGS' RUFFLINGS.
No necessity NOW to make your own Rufflings. We can sell it at less than you can possibly make it

CHILDREN'S STRIPED HOSE.
We are offering a VERY LARGE LOT of IMPORTED, Full Regular Children's Hose, at
12 1-2 Cents a Pair. Worth 50c.

We have no space to enumerate all the BARGAINS WE HAVE ON HAND. A personal visit only will cover that ground. You will find it to your interest to give us a look before making your purchases.

BROWN & RODDICK,
27 Hay Street, Fayetteville.
Branch Store North Front Street, Wilmington. July 2, 125-tf

TRADE LIVELY
—AT—
ROSE & LEAK'S!

THEY ARE CLOSING OUT THE REMAINDER OF THEIR STOCK OF
MILES' SHOES AT 25 PER CENT BELOW COST!
They are offering a job in
Linen Dusters and Other Summer Clothing
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE!
They are determined to close out their entire stock of
LAWNS and Other Summer Goods at Prices That Will Delight the Buyer, if Not the Seller!
In BLEACHED and BROWN SHIRTINGS and Other Staple Goods,

they will lose money, rather than not make the prices reasonable.
BARKER'S 4-4 Bleached Shirtings at 6¾c. by the piece.
"ROSE & LEAK have the BEST $1.25 Sewed Shoe in town."
Buyers are stimulated by the state of the Dry Goods market, but they understand the *situation thoroughly*, and know exactly where to trade.
ROSE & LEAK are always glad to see them. 125-tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.

WE have on hand a LOT of GOOD SECOND-HAND
STILLS, WORMS, CAPS AND ARMS,
which we will SELL LOW, all in good repair. We exchange NEW STILLS for OLD ONES. Have in stock, STILL BOTTOMS from Sixty to Eighty Inches. DIPPER-PATCHES all sizes. Having in our employ four regular Copper Smiths, WE CAN DO ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING with dispatch.
We have FIVE SECOND-HAND WHISKEY STILLS, from 30 to 250 gallons.
Call on McMILLAN BROS.

STOVES. STOVES.

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES, all numbers. Also OIL STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, WATER-COOLERS, LEMON SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.
—ALSO—
CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM-FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.
&c. McMILLAN BROS.

FRUIT JARS.

FIFTY DOZEN FRUIT JARS.
&c. McMILLAN BROS.
July 2, 1885. 125-tf

How Hicks Pasha Died.

THE STORY OF THE DESTRUCTION OF HIS ARMY TOLD BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

Col. Colborne, who was at one time attached to the staff of Gen. Hicks Pasha, sends to the London *Daily News* an account of the destruction of that unfortunate officer and his entire army of about 11,500 men. This account was narrated by one of the very few survivors of the massacre, a boy of 17, who was a slave of Mohamet Bey, an officer of Gen. Hicks's army. The narrative, as taken down from the boy's words, is in part as follows:

It was early dawn when we marched from Shat. We plunged into the desert, having turned our backs on the Nile that the greater part of our soldiers were to see no more. They had commenced their last march—the march from which there was to be no returning. No more would they greet the rising sun. With backs turned to the east every step they traced on the sand led to the sunset—the sunset of their lives. We now occasionally saw the enemy in a distance—in scattered groups in front, on our flanks—and we perceived, too, they were gathering in our rear; but when the cavalry were sent out against them they vanished like mists in the morning sun; but they were dogging our footsteps like wild beasts do their prey—slowly, but surely. We used to shell them and fire the Krupps at them. From Shat we went to the wells of Ragshab, from El Repshah to Helet Bonnee. We always kept two squares a day's march apart. When Hicks Pasha's square, consisting of 5,000 men, left that place Alladeen Pasha's force, consisting of 6,500, occupied the position. We now marched to El Juama; from this to Al Agana.

At length we reached Lake Rahad. This is a large swamp, with pools of water; there is always pools of water here. It is on elevated ground, and rocks and hills around. We had hoped the Tagala tribes would join us here—that is the reason we had come this way—but they were afraid of the Arabs. I don't think Lake Rahad is more than two and a half days journey from El Obeld. Hicks Pasha built a fort here and placed in it 4 Krupp guns and 19 smaller ones. We got here plenty of beans and melons and as much water as we wanted. We rested here three days. This was our last rest. The enemy were gradually hemming us in even here, and Hicks Pasha determined to push on at once to El Obeld. The order was given to advance, and all tents were struck at daybreak. We had not marched an hour when the enemy for the first time commenced to fire at us, but from a long distance. No one was hit, or scarcely any one, but some camels were wounded. We halted for the night and intrenched ourselves with earth-works, putting a zareba outside again. The fires of the enemy at nightfall played all around. We remained here two days. We found some water, but had to search for it.

We left at sunrise and marched to Shekan, where we again halted for two days. The reason we did this was because we were now encircled by our enemies, and camels began to fall from the fire and soldiers to be wounded and killed. We marched from Shekan till the sun was in the middle of the sky. We halted, as Arabs were all around firing from the bush. On the third day, on our way Birkee, the cavalry went out of the square and encountered the enemy's horsemen, putting them to flight. Our cavalry then returned, bringing with them several captured horses. This was when the sun was young. Our square continued to move on. Shortly afterward, the sun being yet young, we heard a sound, "w-o-o-o-h," [here the boy tried to give the idea of the galloping of horses. This was the sound he said they heard,] and then presently all around we saw Arabs innumerable—the whole world surrounded us, and bayarey (flags) were waving and spears gleaming in the sunshine above the bush. Our square was halted, and we opened fire, killing a great many, but we too lost many. There were too many bushes for the Krupps to do execution, but the machine guns were at work day and night. Next morning when we marched I saw arabs lying in heaps, slain by these guns. Before we got to Shaheen we had nine Englishmen with us besides Hicks Pasha. At first the Egyptians lay down to hide, but Gen. Hicks ordered his English officers to go round and make them stand up. Some of the English were killed when doing this, and Hicks took out his pocketbook and wrote down their names and the time of day they were killed and the manner. At noon Hicks Pasha called an assembly of them to see who were alive. We waited for Aladen, who now joined us.

The next morning we all marched off together. We came to many large trees. An immense number of the enemy could be seen by field glasses. The men declared they would rather march on their way fighting and reach the water than stand still in square. So Hicks, yielding to these remonstrations, continued to march on in square. It was not yet dhuka, (noon), and we were not far from Elhuic. We could not see it. We should have been there by noon, and there was abundance of water. [I believe this is the same as is written in our maps "Melbels."] The rear force of our square was formed by the two black batalions, one raised in Sennaar and the other from the Mudireer of Sankett. It was near noon, just about this time—zyessa—a rush, terrible and sudden, sweeping down like the torrent from the mountain, was made. The Arabs burst upon our front face in overwhelming numbers. It was swept away like chaff before the wind. Seeing this, the other sides of the square turned inward and commenced a death-dealing fusilade both on the Arabs pressing into the square and on each other crossways. A terrible slaughter commenced. Hicks Pasha and the very few English officers left with him seeing all hope of restoring order gone, spurred their horses and sprang out of the confused mass of wounded, dead, and dying. These officers fired away their revolvers, clearing a space for themselves, till all their ammunition was expended. They killed many. They had got clear outside. They then took to their swords and fought till they fell.

Hicks Pasha now alone remained. He was a terror to the Arabs. They said he never struck a man with a sword without killing him. They named him Abou Deraa Dougal, the heavy armed, or thick or brawny. He kept them all at bay, but he was struck on the wrist with a sword and he dropped his own. He then fell. I was covered with blood, and I got under a dead body and pretended to be dead while the struggling and yelling and uproar, fighting, and slaughtering was going on, as it did for three hours. Arabs, triumphant, having hewn down and spread most of the Egyptians, commenced to search the bodies. I say most, because the cavalry galloped off to Lake Raab, and some of the foot soldiers ran off there too. Five hundred Egyptians were taken prisoners. They tried particularly to save the guns; 100 of these were captured. All these fought against you the other day at Abou Tlea. They were made to do so. They felt me and found I was alive; they pricked me with a spear. I was made prisoner. Now, what I tell you further is from hearsay. The rear face alone remained in good order when all else was confusion, composed as it was of black troops. These marched away, forming a square of their own, and the Arabs could not break it, so they went to plunder and slaughter the rest. The blacks marched on till sunset and there was a lull for them.

Mahomet Achmet remained far distant at the time of battle. He had said to the Ameers and dervishes: "Forward! Attack the enemy! Meanwhile I will remain here and pray to Allah for your success." He came after all was over and was shown the body Hicks Pasha. I heard that Mahomet Achmet put all the spoils into a great hole. He ordered it all to be given to him. At sunset they pursued the black tropps. On coming to them the dervishes called out to them, "Sellima, surrender!" They replied, "We will not surrender. We will not eat the Effendina's bread for waste, (*i. e.*, for nothing.) We'll fight till we die, but many of you will die, too." But an unexpected rush was made on them while the parleying was going on, and they were all slain.

THE FATE OF GORDON.—*London, June* 22.—Two strange rumors come from different channels in regard to the fate of General Gordon. The Italian commander of Massawah has received a letter from Mersedagliasbey, former governor of Upper Egypt, in which the latter states that a Syrian, who has been living in the household of the Mahdi for months after the fall of Khartoum, relates that Gordon is a prisoner of the Mahdi, having only been severely wounded, and not killed, at the fall of the Soudan capital. The Massowah authorities seem to credit the story, as it forms the subject of a special dispatch to Rome.

On the other hand, Capt. W. H. Lovett, of the English army in Egypt, writes, in a private letter home, that a refugee from Khartoum came into the British camp at Shella who proved to be one of Gordon's Egytian soldier's who had been spared in the massacre and had finally succeeded in escaping from the Mahdi's troops. The soldier averred that he actualy saw Gordon's death. When the Mahdi's people were all in the town Gordon ran down to the river, probably intending to push off in a boat, but he was caught by several of the Arabs, who told him he must acknowledge the Mahdi or be killed. On his refusal they killed him with their swords and his head was stuck up in the streets for five days, each Arab as he passed pulling a bit of hair out and spitting in his face.

Captain Lovet says there was an evident ring of truth about the man.

AN OFFENSIVE PARTISAN.—Gov. Curtin called upon Malcolm Hay the other day to ask him to remove a certain Postmaster in this district, and to appoint a friend of Curtin's. Mr. Hay said: "Are there any charges to be made against this man?

Gov. Curtin thought a moment and then said, "You shall have them. I have no glass with me. Will you please write as I dictate and I will sign my name to what you write for me?"

Mr. Hay got a pen and Mr. Curtin began to dictate: "This man whose removal I desire, frequently in public, last fall, called Grover Cleveland a drunken loafer and a —— - ——, and called Andrew J. Curtin a foul-mouthed old —— ——, and Malcolm Hay, of Pittsburg, a dirty copperhead and a —— —— ——."

When he had reached this point in his distation Hay looked up and said: "Are you willing to sign this?

"Give me the pen," said Gov. Curtin. "I never say anything about a man that I am not willing to sign. But what I want to know first is whether you have had enough?"

"Yes," said Mr. Hay. Then the Governor signed his name. The Postmaster's head went off that very day and Curtin's man was appointed.—*Letter to New York World.*

LAPEER, Mich., June 24.—During the performance of a circus here a large elephant became infuriated and turned upon eight thousand persons assembled under the canvass. He tore up seats, smashed furniture and made havoc generally; women fainted, children screamed, boys climbed trees and a general stampede followed. The enraged elephant after clearing out the canavss made a break for a woods near by and mired himself in the swamp. After much difficulty he was extricated, but five bullets were shot into his hide to tame him. Amid the panic numbers of limbs were broken and much property lost and damaged. No fatalities.

ONIONS IN POULTRY.—Scarcely too much can be said in praise of onions for fowls. They seem to be a preventative and remedy for various diseases to which domestic fowls are liable. Having frequently tested their excellencies, we can speak understandingly. For gapes and inflamation of the throat, eyes and head, onions are almost a specific. We would therefore recommend giving fowls, and especially young chickens, as many as they will eat, as often as twice or three times a week. They should be finely chopped. A small addition of corn meal is an improvement.—*Southern Farmer.*

From figures before us, it costs as follows to make converts of the heathen to Episcopalians $592.03 a head; Presbyterians, $234.01; Congregationalists, $48.14; Methodists, $117.91; Baptists, $37.05. Why is this great difference? There is a mystery about it somewhere, that nothing is known about.—*Exchange.*

Hunting a Dress Pocket.

AND A WIFE LEARNS A USEFUL LESSON.

Col. Jim Pettingill, who is a stout man and perspires a great deal, went home to his wife the other evening and asked her where she kept the key of his valise, as he wished to pack up a few things and take the night train for Mobile to look after some important business matters.

Mrs. Peltingill told him to go up stairs to her room and he would find the key in the pocket of her black dress, which was hanging on a nail behind the door. She further explained that it was her serge dress with a Watteau plait down the back, and looped along the front with small satin bows, and continued to give a geographical description of the garment until Pettingill got tired and suddenly turned on his heel and left her.

Poor, foolish mortal, he did not know that it was easier, as the Scriptures, say for the eye of a rich man to crawl through a camel than for him to find the pocket of his wife's dress. Blinded by his own confidence, he took the dress off the nail, and that moment his suffering commenced. He took a short survey of the garment as he held it up in his left hand, in order to locate the position of the pocket. His eyes rested on a small opening and he thrust his hand into it, only to find his fingers gliding through a kind of bottomless concern, and then sticking his arm into it up to the hilt, he observed that his hand was protruding from an aperture on the other side. This caused him to change the position of the dress, and he saw another opening and sounded its depths and ascertained that it was the same mysterious hole he had been in a moment before.

This slightly annoyed him, and after throwing off his coat and vest and mopping the streams of perspiration from his face, he again went in search of the pocket. He saw a little slit on the right side, and a softer light came into his eyes. "This is it," he murmured, and putting his hand into a shallow flounce, commenced to grope around for the key, which, however, was sleeping snugly in the pocket at least two feet away. Pettingill got mad and began to swear through his clenched teeth. He determined to find the pocket or die with his face to the foe, and the next minute he commenced stabbing the dress with both hands, and hitting it strait blows from the shoulder, and dancing around it just as if he was engaged in a rough and tumble fight. He glanced at the clock and saw that the train would start in forty minutes, and once more he jumped for the dress with a low yell that indicated plainly that he was mad enough to match himself against a hornet. He jamed his head into the folds of the dress and commenced digging with both hands and the air got full of satin bows, pieces of Watteau plaits and smothered growls. Then he got down on his hands and knees and chased the dress around the room, and under the bed, and over the chairs, until he had to gasp for breath. While seated in a chair resting himself, he glared at the crumpled dress lying on the floor, and the idea occurred to him that the only way to keep the pocket from dodging him was to put the dress on. He did so and then renewed his search, but his hands would slide into loops, furbelows, folds, flounces, and everything else except the much-desired pocket. This was more than he could stand, and he determined to take off the dress and tear it to pieces, and thus discover the dwelling place of the pocket. He pulled the dress up over his head as if he was divesting himself of a shirt, but it got caught in his suspender buckles and wrapped itself around his neck in a peculiar way, and he stooped forward and tugged at it with all his strength, but it would not give an inch and appeared to tighten its grip around his head. It was hot and he was smothering in its folds, and in order to release himself he beat the air with both hands and danced up and down in one spot until the window panes rattled. The dress, however, knew that it was getting the best of him and would not let him go, and then Pettingill in his rage made a blind dash and butted the bowl and pitcher off the wash-stand, and upset the rocking chair, which pounded him severely in the ribs. The next dive he made the bureau suffered, and cologne bottles and powder boxes, mingling with a tin bath-tub and a bird-cage, rolled over the floor.

Mrs. Pettingill heard the crash, and hastening up stairs discovered her husband lying on the floor on his back, with his arms and head bound up in her dress, and kicking both his legs in the air, and using profanity of 140 degrees in the shade. she pulled him out of the dress, and he sat up on the floor and gazed at her in a dazed way, and rubbed his ribs with one hand and wiped the blood off his nose with the other. There was a look in his eyes which told Mrs. Pettingill that it was not the time to talk to her husband, so she merely picked up the dress, and without any trouble at all stuck her hand in a certain place and took out the key, which she handed him without saying a word. It was too late to catch the train, so Pettingill quietly bathed his bruised head, and then went to a locksmith's shop, and when he came home he brought his valise key with him, and it was chained to a bar of pig iron. He says now that when he wants to go away he is sure to find his key outside his wife's dress pocket.—*N. O. Democrat.*

HOW TO KEEP CIDER SWEET.—Pure sweet cider that is arrested in the process of fermentation before it becomes acetic acid or even alcohol, and with carbonic acid gas worked out, is one of the most delightful beverages. The *Farm, Field and Fireside* recommends the following scientific method of treating cider to preserve its sweetness. When the saccharine matters by fermentation are being converted to alcohol, if a bent tube be inserted air tight into the bung, with the other end into a pail of water, to allow the carbonic acid gas evolved to pass off without admitting any air into the barrel, a beverage will be obtained that is a fit nectar for the gods. A handy way is to fill your cask nearly up to the faucet when the cask is rolled so that the bung is down. Get a common rubber tube and slip it over the end of the plug in the faucet, with the other end in the pail. Then turn the plug so the cider can have communication with the pail After the water ceases to bubble, bottle or store away.

Premature Burials.

AN UNDERTAKER'S BELIEF THAT PEOPLE ARE BURIED ALIVE.

"The world would be horrified," said a well known Philadelphia undertaker the other day, "if it knew the number of bodies that are buried before life is extinct. Once in a while one of these cases comes to light, but no steps are taken to prevent its recurrence. Something that happened to me about twelve years ago has worried me ever since. I was sent for to take charge of the body of a man in —— street. The man was a tailor, and had fallen over while sitting on his bench sewing. He was a big fleshy man, about forty years of age, and weighed about 250 pounds. The body was warm and the limbs were limp. I did not believe the man was dead, and said so. His friends told me that a physician had pronounced him dead. I was ordered to put the body on ice at once, but I delayed this operation, on one pretext or another, for nearly two days. During this time the body lay on the bench in the little shop. Finally I could delay no longer. The limbs were still as limber as when I first examined the body. I prepared the body for burial, and the next day it was buried. I do not believe that man was dead when the earth was shoveled in on his coffin. If the same thing were to happen again I would let somebody else do the burying.

"About the same time a young woman living up town was supposed to have died very suddenly. A physican was called in. He said she was dead. An old woman who was present thought otherwise, and insisted upon it that she was in a trance. The body was buried. A few weeks later the old woman determined to satisfy herself about it, and bribed the grave diggers to disinter the coffin. The lid was removed and a horrible sight was seen. The young woman had come to life and had made a terrible struggle for liberty. Her hair was torn out and her face was frightfully scratched. She had turned over on her face.

A person is generally believed to be dead if there is no action of the heart or pulse. But if a person is in a trance there is no action of the heart or pulse. A vein should be opened. If blood flows the person is not dead. The operation would take about thirty seconds, but it is not often resorted to. Suppose the person is suffering only from a temporary suspension of animation. Before he can recover the use of his faculties an undertaker comes in and he is put in an ice box, where whatever life there may have been in him is frozen out. The board of health should take hold of this matter and devise some means of ascertaining beyond all doubt that life is extinct before the body is buried. I have thought of a good many different means. A receiving vault could be built in every cemetery, where bodies could be placed until decomposition had begun, when they could be buried."

More Ministers Appointed.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The President made the following appointments this afternoon: John B. Stallo, of Ohio, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Italy; Bayless W. Hanna, of India, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General to the Argentine Republic; Charles A. Dougherty, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of Legation at Rome.

To be Consul General: William L. Alden, of New York, at Rome; Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, at St. Petersburg.

To be Consuls: George W. Savage of New Jersey, at Belfast; Edward Campbansen, of Pennsylvania, at Naples; Francis B. Gallery, of New York, at Kingston, Jamaica; John M. Birch, of West Virginia, at Nagasaki; Oscar Bischoff, at Sonneberg; Richard H. Stoddard, of New York, at Athens, Theodore W. Downs, of Connecticut, at Quebec; M. J. Newmark, of California, at Lyons; William H. Moffett, of New Jersey, at Beirut; J. C. Monoghan, of Rhode Island, at Mannheim; Wallace Jones of Florida, at Messina.

The following remarks by Mr. W T. Southerlin, of Virginia, delivered before the Commercial Convention in Atlanta, are worthy of the attention of all thoughtful men who are studying the way to break up the existing hard times. Mr. Southerlin said: "Ten years ago iron rails were worth $66; to-day, only $16. The foreign demand for our agricultural products has been forestalled by high tariffs, and all branches of manufacturing are stagnant for the reason of the over supply of manufactured goods on hand. What have we to expect in the way of relief? Let us not cry 'Over-production!" Let us have honest, intelligent foreign representaives, who shall make such treaties as shall comprehend a mutual interchange of our productions. The trouble is we have no commercial fleet. Only 7 per cent. of our agricultural and manufactured products are exported. This is because we have no ships. Shall we stop our labors, that over-production may be remedied by our consuming our surplus in idleness? Give us governmental assistance in building a commercial marine, until American vessels shall be able to transport our productions to the markets of the world and bring back in exchange commerce."—*Manuf. Record.*

NO FENCE LAW.—Judge Philips in response to the enquiry regarding the operation of the fence, or stock law, said he was informed by a leading citizen of Cleveland county, where the law is in operation, that game had increased until it had almost become a nuisance. That formerly hogs would destroy vast numbers of patrtridge eggs, young rabbits &c, while now the hogs are confined and a much larger per cent. of game reaches maturity,

The stock law had many bitter opponent's at first, but since its working had been advantageous all opposition had ceased and everybody seemed to be satisfied.—*Tarboro Southerner.*

EVERY VACANCY FILLED.—*West Point, N. Y June* 19.—The large number of new admissions this month to the military academy bring the corps of cadets up to the full standard. There are not now over fifty-five vacencies existing in the four classes, which means that every congressional district in the union is represented, being something almost without precedent. The September "plebs" will fill every vacancy.

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Patapsco Baking Powders,
Lions' Baking Powders,
Phœnix Baking Powders,

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Headquarters.

James Pyles' Pearline,
Washing Crystal,
Star and American Lyes,

GEO. A. THOMSON,
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Fulton Market (Boneless) Beef.
Spiced Pig Feet and Tripe.
Cucumber Pickles in Bulk.
Bananas, Oranges and Lemons.

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Can buy for 10 cents more Tin-Ware at HEADQUARMERS than any house in the city. Examine.

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Fire Proof Oil.

My HOME-LIGHT WHITE OIL, I claim most economical—free from smoke, free from odor, free from risk—the delight of Housekeepers and comfort of ALL who enjoy a Good Light.

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June 18, 1885. 123 1y

SUMMER

EXCURSION TICKETS!

OFFICE C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C., June 12, 1885.

EXCURSION TICKETS ARE ON SALE AT Bennettsville, Shoe Heel, Fayetteville and Sanford (good to return till 31st October, 1885,) at very low rates: To Warm Springs, Waynesville, Asheville and Hickory.

Low rates will also be given to Old Point, Va., Morehead, N. C., and all other Excursion points in Virginia,

JNO. M. ROSE,
General Passenger Agent.

June 18, 1885. 123-3t

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 12.

To take effect at 8:00 *A. M., Monday, June* 22*d*, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:30 a. m.	9:50 "
Fayetteville,	12:15 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:00 "	3:10 "
Ore Hill,	4:25 "	4:30 "
Liberty,	5:25 "	5:30 "
Greensboro,	6:15 "	

Dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:50 a. m.
Liberty,	11:00 a. m.	11:05 "
Ore Hill,	11:55 "	12:00
Sanford,	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:50 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:25 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:15 "	

Dinner at Sanford.

W. M. S. DUNN, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
June 25, 1885. 124-tf

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, July **14th, 1885**—182d Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	25,000
1	do	10,000
2 PRIZES OF	$6,000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	500	4,500
9	do	250	2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. **POSTAL NOTES**, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

or **M. A. DAUPHIN,**
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

June 18, 1885. 123-4t

For A Business Education Attend the

Commercial College

Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.

Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $90. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 500 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 22 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. *Fall Session begins Sept. 9th.* For circulars and full particulars, address its President, **WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.**

Fresh Garden Seeds.

I have just received from LANDRETH & SONS, the oldest and largest seed growers in the United States, a full assortment of

Fresh Garden Seeds,

o which I invite the attention of friends and customers. Prior to the receipt of this lot every paper of seed on hand was publicly burned according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.

H. R. HORNE.

Jan 15, 1885 101-tf

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ESTABLISHED 1845.

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication, furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

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Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 261 Broadway, New York.

WOMAN!

"Grace was in all her steps, Heaven in her eye,
In every gesture dignity and love!"

So appeared Mother Eve, and so may shine her fair descendants, with the exercise of common sense, care and proper treatment. An enormous number of female complaints are directly caused by disturbance or suppression of the Menstrual Function. In *every* such case that sterling and unfailing specific, BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR will effect relief and cure.

It is from the recipe of a most distinguished physician. It is composed of strictly medicinal ingredients, whose happy combination has never been surpassed. It is prepared with scientific skill from the finest materials. It bears the palm for constancy of strength, certainty of effect, elegance of preparation, beauty of appearance and relative cheapness. The testimony in its favor is genuine. It never fails when fairly tried.

Cartersville, Ga.

This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after having suffered for many years from menstrual irregularity, and having been treated without benefit by various medical doctors, were at length *completely cured* by one bottle of Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator. Its effect in such cases is truly wonderful, and well may the remedy be called "Woman's Best Friend."

Yours Respectfully,
JAMES W. STRANGE.

Send for our book on the "Health and Happiness of Woman." Mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR, CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

HEALTH RESTORED!

BEAUTY PRESERVED!

YOUTH RENEWED!

THE CENTURY

In 1885.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides,—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on the Battle of Bull Run, written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photograps, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of THE CENTURY may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr. Howells's novel. Price $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. All book-sellers and news-dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.

A free specimen copy of THE CENTURY will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

THE CENTURY CO. New-York, N. Y.

MERCHANT MILLS.

The Old Reliable Again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs! am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-tf

PRATT'S
Aromatic Geneva Gin
CURES DISEASED KIDNEYS.

When it is taken into consideration that Gin is the only spirit possessing a medicinal quality other than a stimulant, a pure article is required.

PRATT'S
Aromatic Geneva Gin

is a pure Geneva (Swiss) Gin, redistilled with selected buchu leaves, fresh juniper berries, gentian root, &c. It will be found an invaluable remedy and certain cure for Bright's Disease, Stone in Bladder, and all inflammation of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.

JAMES E. MORRIS, Sole Agent,
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B. E. SEDBERRY,

Leading Druggist and Sole Agent for the sale of

PRATT'S AROMATIC GENEVA GIN

At Fayetteville, N. C.

June 11, 1885. 122 6m